

42. *PAPILIO SEGONAX*, Godm. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1878, p. 734.
New Ireland.
43. **PAPILIO TELEMACHUS*?, Salv. et Godm. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 148.
New Ireland.
44. **PAPILIO ALBINUS*, Wall. Trans. Linn. Soc. xxv. t. 5. f. 4.
New Ireland.
45. **PAPILIO EUCHENOR*, Guér. Voy. Coq. t. 13. f. 3.
New Ireland.
46. **PAPILIO POLYDORUS*?, Salv. et Godm. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 149.
New Ireland.

HESPERIDÆ.

47. **TAGIADES*, sp.?, Salv. et Godm. P. Z. S. 1877, p. 149.
New Ireland.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1. Upper and underside of *Euplœa erimas*, ♂, p. 156.
 2. Upper and underside of *Cyrestes adæmon*, p. 158.
 3. Upperside of *Pieris madetes*, ♂ ♀, p. 159.
 4. Underside of *Pieris madetes*, ♀, p. 159.
 5. Upperside of *Pieris eurygania*, ♂ ♀, p. 159.
 6. Underside of *Pieris eurygania*, ♂, p. 159.

5. On the Heterocera in the Collection of Lepidoptera from
New Ireland obtained by the Rev. G. Brown. By A. G.
BUTLER, F.Z.S.

[Received January 29, 1879.]

In this series are twenty-two species, most of which are either identical with or allied to forms occurring in New Guinea and the adjacent islands. The specimens are all of them in the collection of the British Museum.

AGARISTIDÆ.

AGARISTA TYRIANTHINA, n. sp.

Primaries purplish black; a large and nearly pyriform white spot (its apex pointing towards the costal margin) across the basal portion of the median branches; apical fringe white: secondaries black, shot with brilliant purplish blue; a large patch of white occupying the whole central area from abdominal margin to subcostal vein; apical fringe white: body blackish, with orange anus; thorax shot with blue; a white line behind the eyes. Under surface nearly the same as above. Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Most nearly allied to *A. privata* of Walker, from Ceram, but dif-

fering in its more rounded primaries, the bright purple-shot colouring of the wings, the large white patch on the secondaries, the form of the single white spot of the primaries, with other slighter differences.

OPHTHALMIS LINCEA, Cramer, Pap. Exot. pl. 228. fig. B.

LITHOSIIDÆ.

HYPSINÆ.

HYPSA EUSEMIOIDES, Felder, Reise der Nov., Lep. iv. pl. cvi. fig. 1, ♀.

There are three pairs of this species in the collection. The males (as usual in this genus) have the anterior wings more produced at apex than the females; the white belt on these wings also varies considerably in form and width.

HYPSA LEUCONEURA, n. sp.

Allied to *H. doryca* of Boisduval. Anterior wings greyish brown, sericeous, with all the veins white; a nearly circular white spot in the centre, cut by the median vein and its second and third branches; base ochraceous upon the veins, a bright ochreous basal spot connected with a black spot, beyond which is an angulated series of transverse black spots: secondaries white, with a broad, internally bisinuated, blackish outer border, confluent with a much narrower blackish abdominal border: body ochreous, the back of head, the collar, and tegulæ distinctly orange; palpi, antennæ, a small spot on each shoulder, and a series of triangular spots down the centre of the abdomen black. Wings below dull blackish or smoky brown, the primaries with a central white spot and a cream-coloured spot at the base; secondaries with a very broad white patch from the internal nervure to the first subcostal branch: body below ochreous; legs, with the exception of the coxæ, blackish; venter with a row of five blackish spots on each side. Expanse of wing 2 inches 2 to 4 lines.

Two males and a female.

In the earlier collection of Lepidoptera from Duke-of-York Island there was a single much rubbed and dwarfed example of this species (noted in P. Z. S. 1877, p. 149, as allied to *H. intacta*). Two of the examples in the series now sent are in very fair condition, proving the species to be most nearly allied to *H. doryca*, but darker in coloration, with white veins and a rounded instead of a comet-like spot on the fore wings, and with no black spots on the prothorax.

DAMALIS ALCIPHON, Cramer, Pap. Exot. ii. pl. 133. fig. E.

A single strongly marked female of this widely distributed species, which, since the publication of my revision of the Hypsinæ, we have received from the Andamans and New Guinea.

AGAPE LEONINA, n. sp.

Like *A. analis*, Walker (*Agape cyanopyga*, Felder, Nov. Lep. iv. pl. cvi. fig. 4), excepting that the abdomen has all the segments

bright ochreous, with lateral black cuneiform anterior borders, the second, third, and sometimes the fourth of which unite in the middle of the dorsal line so as to form transverse belts. Expanse of wings 2 inches 3 lines.

Five examples.

The anal segment in *A. analis* and *A. chloropyga* is blue-black. Of these two species, the first occurs in Ceram and Amboina, and the second at Port Macquarie (New S. Wales).

NEOCHERA EUGENIA, Cramer, Pap. Exot. pl. 398. fig. M.

The examples from New Ireland vary slightly in the inward diffusion of the blue-black border of the posterior wings, the whole interno-median area in some specimens being streaked with blue and grey.

CLEIS POSTICALIS, Guérin, Voy. Coquille, p. 286, pl. 18. fig. 5.

One female.

CLEIS LUNIGERA, n. sp.

Allied to *C. arctata*. Chocolate-brown, wings above with a faint purplish gloss; primaries with a large semicircular orange patch, almost crossing the wing in an oblique direction beyond the middle; secondaries generally with a squamose indication of an orange submarginal belt: wings below blacker than above, brilliantly shot with purple; primaries with a more golden-orange semicircular patch; secondaries with a broad submarginal orange belt, not reaching the apex; body below orange. Expanse of wings 1 inch 3 lines.

Four specimens, hardly differing in pattern.

NYCTEMERIDÆ.

NYCTEMERA BAULUS, Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, p. 200, n. 5.

Four examples. The type was obtained at Bourou; there is also a specimen in the collection of the British Museum from Ternate.

DEILEMERA ARTEMIS.

Nyctemera artemis, Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, p. 199, n. 4.

Occurs also in New Guinea and Ceram.

EUSCHEMIDÆ¹.

MNIOCERA, n. gen.

Allied to *Craspedosis* and, less closely, to *Bursada*; from both it differs in its long slender palpi and extremely finely pectinated slender antennæ: in *Craspedosis*, as in this genus, the antennæ are rather ciliated than pectinated. Type *Celerena cincta*, Walk.

MNIOCERA CINERESCENS, n. sp.

Blue-black: primaries with three shining silver-grey abbreviated bands across the internobasal area; a rounded white spot with a

¹ Always referred to the Bombycites, but in point of fact belonging to the Geometrites.

diffused silver-grey border immediately beyond the cell: secondaries with two parallel transverse silver-grey bands across the basal area; two rather narrower bands of the same colour from the anal angle to the second median branch, where they unite into a single greyish-bordered white spot, the latter again united with the costal border by a looped grey line; a grey spot close to apex; border greyish, fringe varied with white: thorax streaked and spotted with grey; abdomen with grey basal segment and a broad central orange belt. Under surface blue-black; white spot of the anterior wings slightly smaller than above, no grey markings; posterior wings with a rounded grey spot at the origin of the median branches, and two grey bands across the basal area; venter with an orange belt. Expanse of wings 1 inch 6-7 lines.

This species is very distinct from *M. cincta*. The only form in the genus *Bursada* which seems at all to approach it or *M. cincta* in character is *B. basistriga* from Mysol; but even in this form the structure of the antennæ disproves any close affinity.

Celerena funebris of Felder is a third species of *Mniocera*.

TIGRIDOPTERA INTERRUPTA, n. sp.

Pale cyaneous, the primaries with two and the secondaries with three ochraceous divergent longitudinal streaks: primaries crossed to beyond the cell by five parallel subangulated series of more or less confluent black spots, the last series interrupted by the ochreous streaks; two submarginal series of oval black spots, both series interrupted in the centre, and the outer one also at apex and external angle: secondaries with the ochreous streaks extending to the outer margin; a black stripe across the basal area; a large black spot at the end of the cell; two subangulated parallel stripes across the middle, both interrupted by the ochreous streaks; a submarginal series of black spots, also interrupted by the ochreous streaks; a single marginal black spot close to the apex: thorax greyish, spotted with black, abdomen ochreous. Wings below greyish, with black spots on the discocellulars, forming part of a blackish stripe which crosses the wings; a second similar but more arched stripe across the disk; a large white patch at centre of external area on all the wings; anterior wings with the apex white; pectus grey; venter ochreous. Expanse of wings 2 inches 9 lines.

Allied to the Australian *T. matutinata* of Walker, but differing in the interruption of the series of black spots of the upper surface, the much greater size of these spots, the absence of the ochreous outer border or the ochreous costal border in the primaries, and below in the presence of the two blackish stripes, the external area uniform in tint with the remainder of the ground-colour, but interrupted by large white patches.

SATURNIIDÆ.

COSCINOCERA, n. gen.

Allied to *Argcina* and *Attacus*; general pattern and coloration of the latter, but the posterior wings with a long tail, as in the former;

differing from both genera in its enormous sieve-like antennæ. Type *Attacus hercules*, Misk.

COSCINOCERA OMPHALE, n. sp.¹

Ferruginous; wings crossed near the base by a rusty whitish stripe, oblique, bisinuated and angulated upon the median vein in the anterior wings, and nearly straight in the posterior wings; a second stripe of the same colour across the external third, parallel to the outer border, and slightly incurved towards the costa of anterior wings, bounded internally by a dark ferruginous or mahogany-brown stripe; outer border dull ochraceous brown; a large ocellus closing each discoidal cell, the centre formed by a white-edged triangular hyaline spot, with broad black-edged dull ochraceous iris: primaries with the ocellus elongated and subtriangular; apical area pinky white, bordered and longitudinally streaked with lake-red: secondaries with the ocellus almost circular: head and collar testaceous, the latter partially bordered behind with white; base of abdomen white. Wings below much paler and of a sordid clay-colour, brownish towards the outer border, which is testaceous; stripe across the basal area obsolete; discal stripe more distinct and whiter than above, with dark brown internal border; ocelli rather smaller than above, and with less vivid black margin: fore wings with the apical area less distinctly clouded with white; hind wings white at the base, the abdominal and external areas broadly, but not abruptly, darker than the fore wings: body testaceous, coxæ tufted with white hair; venter with lateral white line and transverse preanal white belt. Expanse of wing 9 inches 7 lines.

This species may be distinguished from *C. hercules*, Miskin (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1876, p. 7), by the redder and not black-bordered pale stripes of the upper surface, the ochraceous irides to the ocelli, and the more vivid instead of paler discal stripe of the under surface. Comparison with the Australian species will probably reveal other differences which are not apparent in Mr. Miskin's description.

COSSIDÆ.

ZEUZERA SIGNATA, Walker, Lep. Het. vii. p. 1537, n. 19.

A single example of what seems to be a slight variety of this Indian species; unfortunately the type of *Z. signata* is much discoloured and somewhat worn. When more specimens are obtained from both localities, it will be possible to determine whether or not the differences which do exist are constant; they are principally confined to the costal border of the fore wings.

OPHIDERIDÆ.

OPHIDERES DIOSCOREÆ, Fabricius, Sp. Ins. ii. p. 212, n. 15.

A worn, but unusually dark example of this form.

¹ The type is unfortunately somewhat damaged, and has only the commencement of the tails. A rather larger example received since the reading of this paper has tails 3 inches 9 lines in length, and less spatulate in character than the species of *Argeina*.

OMMATOPHORIDÆ.

NYCTIPAO EPHESPHORIS, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 272 (*Crepuscularis*, Cramer, Pap. Exot. ii. pl. clx. fig. A).

The female agrees with Cramer's figure; the males have much yellower bands and spots.

CYDIMONIIDÆ.

NYCTALEMON PATROCLUS, Clerck, Icon. pl. 37. fig. 1.

A series of both sexes.

ALCIDIS (nec ALCIDES¹) AURORA, Salvin & Godman, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 150, pl. xxiii. figs. 5, 6.

Several specimens. (New Britain.)

MICRONIIDÆ².

STROPHIDIA URAPTERINA, n. sp.

Nearly allied to *S. astheniata* from Borneo, but constantly differing in its smaller size, the streaky stripe nearest to the external border on the fore wings almost obliterated, and the costal border only dotted with black opposite to the transverse bands, not striated, the black border of the hind wings continued to the end of the caudal process: markings below much less distinct. Expanse of wings 2 inches 4 lines.

An example from Malacca agrees with the above in size, but differs in marking precisely as do typical specimens of *S. astheniata*.

In the former consignment from Mr. Brown there was only a single example of the above; and therefore it was provisionally regarded as a variety of Guénéé's species.

STROPHIDIA BIFASCIATA, n. sp.

Allied to *S. phantasmah* of Felder (Reise der Nov., Lep. iv. pl. cxxviii. fig. 40); but the costal and external borders of primaries and the submarginal band of secondaries dark olive-brown, shading externally into black; fore wings also with two central parallel straight pale olive-brown bands, the inner one of which is continued across the hind wings to the anal angle: under surface white, the costal border of the fore wings and the transverse bands obsolete, other markings paler. Expanse of wings 2 inches 7 lines.

¹ *Alcides* is a genus of Coleoptera characterized in 1826; it ought to be abolished, as being too close to Hübner's genus *Alcidis* (1816). Confusion has already arisen in consequence of Walker having quoted the name *Alcides* (sic) *orontiarum*, published by Hübner in his 'Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge,' previous to the appearance of the 'Verzeichniss,' in which the diagnosis of the genus first saw the light. It may be a question whether *Alcides* should not be preferred to the name accompanying the diagnosis; but Dr. Felder has retained the latter appellation.

² The genus *Micronia* must be restricted to *M. striataria*, *pontiata*, *convexaria*, and their allies, *M. striataria* being regarded as the type: *S. caudata* is the type of *Strophidia*, Hübner.

STROPHIDIA CLARISSIMA, n. sp.

Allied to *S. pannata* of Felder (Reise der Nov., Lep. iv. pl. cxxviii. fig. 39). Snow-white, with black fringe; primaries with a broad subcostal stripe, and the outer border smoky brown, costal area from the margin to the edge of the stripe mottled with black; secondaries with a rather broad and regular blackish submarginal band from the apex to the second median branch, two large rounded black spots touching the outer margin on the median interspaces, a subanal transverse black dash; back of head and upper margin of palpi black; antennæ greyish brown: wings below white; fore wings with the costal margin, a subcostal spot just beyond the cell, the apex, and the external border greyish brown; hind wings with a broad triangular patch of blackish between the anal angle and the third median branch, continued beyond this branch as a submarginal greyish brown band, which runs in a straight line to the apex. Expanse of wings 2 inches 3 lines.

One example of this beautiful species.

6. On the Systematic Position of the Genus *Lathamus* of Lesson. By W. A. FORBES, F.Z.S.

[Received January 30, 1879]

(Plate XVI.)

In their paper on Australian birds in the Linnean Society's Transactions for 1828 (vol. xv. p. 74), Messrs. Vigors and Horsfield established a genus *Nanodes*, of which the *Psittacus discolor* of Shaw¹ was made the type, and full generic characters were given. Besides *Nanodes discolor*, three other species (those now generally known as *Melopsittacus undulatus*, *Euphema pulchella* and *Platycercus venustus*) were included in the genus, which was considered by its authors to be allied to *Pezoporus* and *Platycercus*, and as connecting these Australian forms with the South-American *Psittacaræ* (= *Conurus* auct.). *Nanodes* having been already used by Schönherr for a genus of Rhynchophorous Coleoptera², Lesson³ substituted for this name that of *Lathamus*, including under that head four other species (one a *Euphema*, one a *Cyanorhamphus*, and two *Trichoglossi*, as now understood), remarking that Swainson "a parfaitement établi ses caractères" in his 'Zoological Illustrations,'⁴ where, however, *E. pulchella* is considered the type of the genus⁵. As will be seen from

¹ White's Voyage, pl. 263 (1790). For the synonymy of the species, see Finsch, Papag. ii. p. 863.

² Schönh. Curcul. Disp. Meth. p. 322 (1826).

³ Traité d'Orn. p. 205 (1831).

⁴ 2nd series, vol. i. part 5, no. 21 (1829).

⁵ Swainson, however, in his 'Classification of Birds' (vol. ii. p. 304, 1837), makes *Lathamus* a member of his "subfamily Platycercinæ," in which he also includes *Coraeopsis*, *Pezoporus*, *Platycercus*, and *Calopsitta*, with the remark that it is a "subtypical" form.